82. The Mysore Soldiers' Board continued to donate pensions to the families of the deceased personnel of Mysore State Forces, as usual. A sum of Rs. 12,562 was received from the Government of India being the Flag Day Fund Collections for the benefit of Ex-Servicemen and serving personnel of Mysore State Forces.

83. A Committee of Officers of the Government of India visited the Mysore State Forces during February 1950 and held discussions with representatives of the Mysore Government and the Department regarding the integration of Mysore State Forces with Indian Army with effect from 1st April 1950. It was decided that all the Mysore State Forces units except the two Palace Units (His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard) be taken over to Indian Army. The additional questions arrived at were :—

(i) The entire civil staff be taken over and an Accounts Section (Deputy Controller of Military Accounts' Office) be formed to deal with payments of bills, pensions, etc., with effect from 1st April 1950.

(ii) Mustering out concession to the personnel who are to retire voluntarily or other basis be announced.

(iii) The assets of the Mysore State Troops be taken over as they are.

(iv) Supply of stores, etc., be purchased as usual till 1st October 1950 or till arrangements are made by the Indian Army authorities.

(v) The Officers be screened by a Selection Board for selection to Indian Army, and

(vi) The existing system of rules and accounts be followed till the change over to Indian Army is complete.

84. The total expenditure under the head "31, Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 46,02,886 (Rs. 45,45,702).

(iv) Police.

85. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force was 1,785 (1,785) officers, and 9,028 (9,064) constables.

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Strength.

86. The temporary staff consisting of 209 (262) officers and 978 (1,033) men of the Civil Police was employed on work connected with the several internal security measures, working of control orders, food control operations, Special Branch and C.I.D., and Railways.

Armed Police Force.

87. The permanent force of the Provincial Reserve Police consisted of 420 officers and 2,400 men. The services of 53 police officers and 219 constables were lent to other Departments of Government, private persons, and corporate bodies, as in the previous years.

Police Training School.

88. There were 46 daffedars, 4 head constables and 275 police constables in the police training school during the year.

Recruitment.

89. One hundred and eighty four persons were recruited in addition to 275 vacancies filled up by absorbing P. R. P. retrenched men.

Education.

90. Out of 9,028 police constables of the force, 8,200 were literates. In order to increase the number of literates in the force and to wipe off illiteracy, the help of the Adult Literacy Compaign Organisation was invoked and classes were held in several places in the State.

Departmental Punishments.

91. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 8·3 (28·5) for absence without leave and 7·5 (7·7) for other offences.

Rewards.

92. A sum of Rs. 14,170 was given as rewards to 1,979 officers and men. In addition, a sum of Rs. 981 was given as rewards to 257 private persons.

Fire Fighting units.

93. The Fire Brigade Units at Bangalore, and Mysore tackled 49 fire accidents during the year. The total value of property that was subjected to risk and saved was estimated to be about Rs. 4 lakhs.

Village Police.

94. There was a close co-operation between the village police and the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime. Twenty-five village police officers were rewarded for good work. The Village Vigilance Committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the districts. Their services were being availed of in giving wide publicity to crime and in gathering intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

95. One hundred and eight cases of murder were reported during the year as against 139 in

the previous year. The motive for murder was as follows:—

Motive		*1948-49*	*1949-50*
1. Sexual jealousy	...	33	22
2. Family dispute	...	17	17
3. Faction and feuds	...	19	9
4. Murder for gain	...	14	5
5. Other causes	...	56	55
	Total ...	139	108

96. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple food stuffs.—

Year	Seers per rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking and theft.	Ordinary theft	Cattle theft	Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola							
	2·5	5	5	108	19	68	1,896	4,072	438	6,601

97. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 8,745 (11,766). The number of serious offences against person and property was 2,104 (2,858). The total number of heinous crimes reported during the year was 399 (489). The decrease was mostly under murder, dacoity, robbery, and culpable homicide. The major number of offences under murder were reported in Bangalore North (13), Chitaldrug District (15), Mandya (12) and Bangalore District (11). Cognizable Cases.

98. The number of cases referred by the Magistrates to the Police was 391 (381). Of these, 265 cases were referred to under Section 165, Criminal Procedure Code and 126 cases under 202, Criminal Procedure Code. Non-cognizable offences.

99. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with was 10,998 of which 6,669 ended in conviction and 2,471 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn and struck

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off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,438 cases pending at the close of the year.

Detection and prevention of Crime.

100. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under Penal Code disposed of during the year was 54·2 (57·1). The percentage of lost property recovered was 38·4 (34·25). The number of bad characters registered was 17 (89).

101. The vigilance to watch the movements of the habitual criminals was tightened. The dissemination of information regarding the occurrence of offences was prompt both to the C.I.D. and to the neighbouring stations by means of Crime Cards. History sheets of dangerous criminals were maintained up-to-date.

102. The District Intelligent Bureaus formed in the Districts were working satisfactorily in collecting and furnishing prompt information to the Central C. I. D. regarding crime and criminals.

103. The total number of unnatural deaths reported was 1,851 (2,644).

104. The following statement gives the details of several kinds of unnatural deaths reported.—

Accidental drowning	854
Suicidal drowning	197
Suicidal hanging	137
Poisoning	15
Motor Accidents	12
Fall from heights	84
Railway Accidents	41
Electric Shock	10
Lightning	10
Snake bite	50
Burns	40
Wild beasts	14
Other causes	387
Total ...	1,851

Post-mortem Examination.

105. Post-mortem examination was conducted in 865 (1,083) cases.

Warrants.

106. One hundred and eighty-one warrants were pending at the close of the year as against 80 in the previous year.

107. In 73 (317) cases, theparents of juveniles were warned. Juvenile Smoking.

108. There were 865 (871) members of the Criminal Tribes on the roll at the close of the year. Criminal Tribes.

109. At the commencement of the year, there were 46,020 finger print slips on record in the Bureau as against 45,210 in the previous year. Finger print slips of 2,074 convicted persons were received for record during the year, as against 2,510 in the previous year. The number of slips eliminated from the records of the Bureau was 896 (1,700) leaving a balance of 47,198 on record at the close of the year. Finger print Bureau.

110. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles plying for hire and the accidents caused during the year.— Motor Vehicles Act.

		1948-49	*1949-50*
1.	Number of vehicles registered ...	9,600	2,070
2.	Number of buses plying for hire ...	680	683
3.	Number of accidents caused by Motor Vehicles ...	313	250
4.	Number of Accidents with loss of life ...	56	43

111. The Home Guards organisation was functioning in 82 centres in cities, districts and taluk headquarters and 3,638 volunteers were trained in foot drill, lathi drill, simple police law and procedure, first aid and traffic control. Home Guards

112. The cost of the Police Force under all heads was approximately Rs. 67,14,000 (Rs. 1,09,99, 494). Cost of Police force.

(v) Extradition.

113. Thirty-six (36) persons were received from outside the State for trial in the several Criminal Courts in the State during the year.

114. Including 11 persons whose cases were pending trial at the beginning of the year, there were 47 persons awaiting trial during the year. Among the 47 persons, 30 were convicted, three acquitted, six discharged and trial was pending in the case of the remaining eight persons.